

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1884.

TERMS OF THE NEWS AND HERALD.—Tri-weekly edition, four dollars per annum in advance. Weekly edition, two dollars per annum in advance; two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if not paid in advance.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.—One dollar per inch (five lines) for the first insertion, and fifty cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. These rates apply to advertisements of every character, and are payable strictly in advance. Obituaries and notices of deaths are charged for as simple announcements of deaths, and are published free, and are solicited. Liberal terms for contract advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Cleveland and Hendricks. New Arrivals—S. S. Wolfe. Holiday Goods—W. E. Aiken. News Agency—DuBois Eggleston.

Local Briefs.—The stock of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company is now quoted at 14 1/2, 124 bid.

Several bills of general importance have been introduced into the Legislature by members from this county.

Some of our merchants claim that trade is better since Cleveland's election.

The President of the B. P. U. is in receipt of another letter, this time from Columbia, announcing that an organization of the sort is forming there.

No fruit is always relished. Go to Eugene Beard's and get some of the very best ever brought to Winnsboro.

The Presidential electors of this State met in Columbia last Thursday, and cast the vote of South Carolina for Cleveland and Hendricks.

While the Legislature and the local State press are discussing the repeal of the lien law, liens for supplies for the next year are being filed with the Clerk.

All the incumbent officers of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company have been re-elected—a fitting compliment to faithful and diligent service.

The two things most in demand here at present seem to be cotton and wool. The former on Friday sold for as much as 9.90. Probably the very best grade might have brought ten cents.

The Secretary of State has duly delivered the certificate of election to Congressman Bratton. The vote was as follows: Greenville 983, Spartanburg 448, Laurens 442, Union 866, Richland 415, Fairfield 680. Total 3,339.

Well informed planters of Newberry say that more than half the cotton crop of that county has been lost. Farmers over here say they didn't make a half crop. The lion's share of what was made, however, has found its way to market.

When you want the finest fruit—apples, oranges, etc.—to be found in this market, go to Eugene Beard's, one door north of S. S. Wolfe's.

A negro reports here that he was convicted a few days ago before a country justice of stealing a new spoon. The spoon, he went on to explain of course, he did not steal, not being very spoony—the finding of the court to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are still some few things which every man is bound to know at his peril. We saw a male that had apparently made his last crop, under the excitement of a heavy lien, endeavoring with fearful gestures to illustrate the proposition to a careless master on last Tuesday.

Mr. Davis, the county treasurer, reports that the taxes have not been as well paid up as they were last year, but he thinks, considering the stringency of the times, that the people have been remarkably patriotic in dividing their mite with the government.

A copartnership between Dollars & Sense," said a gentleman to us a few days ago, "is the only hope for this country now." But it is not a fact that the only visible result where these two have gone into business together hitherto was in the end a change of places on the part of the respective members of the firm?

The dance last night was pretty well attended and as usual very much enjoyed by the participants. Some of the bachelors have suggested that it would be timely to adopt an amendment to their constitution, providing more adequately against these occasions so replete with peril for the wayward and rest for the weary.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Eugene McCreight left on Monday for Ocala, Fla., where he will engage in business. His many friends here wish him much success in his new field.

SETTLING DIFFICULTIES.—The fashions in town of late is to settle difficulties in the old style—fist-cuffs—which we take as evidence of some improvement in public morals. No serious objections can be urged against this old-fashioned method of arbitration, on the contrary it is to be commended in some respects—it is splendid exercise, and it develops the muscles and cures dyspepsia.

AN UNFORTUNATE WITNESS.—The State vs. Jesse Cason and Rachel Cason charged with receiving a stolen hog, was heard before Trial Justice Cathcart on Wednesday. Jno. J. Neil, Esq., appearing for the defense. The surroundings were possibly too exciting for the prosecuting witness, who being duly sworn, tumbled over at the feet of the court. It was perhaps a simple case of fainting, at any rate he was up in time to deliver himself of a very lengthy narrative. The defendants were found not guilty.

IN ADVANCE OF THE LAW.—A venerable old American citizen of African extraction applied to an attorney here a few days since to procure him a divorce. He claimed to be seventy-five years old, and his wife he represented as a dashing damsel of eighteen. He said that he had been married but two weeks, but insisted that he had suffered more during this time than had been

put on him altogether since "manicipation." The old fellow was advised to go back home and pray for the present General Assembly.

IN THE GUARD-HOUSE.—Disorderly conduct on the street will not be tolerated in this place, either on the part of man or beast. On Sunday morning the authorities of the town gathered a shoat by the two legs that he wears behind and led him into the calaboose. They put him in the same room that tramps and burglars are usually made to occupy, which seemed to shock the hog's sense of propriety. He protested against such an indignity, but he went in all the same. The law is no respecter of persons.

FLORIDA.—A gentleman who has recently visited the land of flowers and who is planting an orange grove down there gives a very glowing account of the prosperity of that country, the fertility of its soil, the richness and variety of its agricultural products, the value of its tropical and semi-tropical fruits were among the themes upon which he dwelt with considerable warmth. We listened and were convinced that the quaint aphorism of Josh Billings "that an enthusiast is one who believes four times as much as he can prove and can prove four times as much as anybody else can believe" is true to nature.

A BAR ASSOCIATION.—Some enterprising lawyers, whose names we have not been able to give, have taken steps looking to the organization of a bar association in South Carolina. For this purpose a meeting has been called, to come off on the 11th of December in Columbia. The bar in each county in the State is allowed to send three delegates. Col. James H. Rion, Messrs. H. N. Obar and James G. McCants will go as delegates from this county. It is to be hoped that the bar of every county in the State will be fully represented. There is much good that such an institution can do. The step in this direction has been taken none too soon.

TRAMPS.—A suspicious-looking character was seen on Friday making his way southward on the track of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. He evidently belonged to that class of gentry known in popular phrase as tramps. He wore on his face a declaration of war against anybody or anything that dared to molest him in the slightest particular, and was altogether that sort of looking fellow that religiously inclined people, as well as some others, love to let alone. He took a sidewise glance at the town occasionally without breaking his schedule time, and with an air of cosmopolitan grandeur, he passed us, as the lane does the cabin, in silent but lofty disdain.

THE UPPER AND THE LOWER COUNTRY.—"Between the sea coast settlements and those to the westward," says Ramsey in his history of South Carolina, "a considerable tract of the country has been the scene of the undisturbed possession of the Aborigines, and this sanctioned an early distinction between the upper and lower country of the State." Fairfield constituted a part of this territory lying between these primitive settlements, and we beg leave to inform our brethren on the north as well as those to the south that the Aborigines have disappeared, Caucasians having taken their places. We therefore move that this pestilent distinction be once for all abolished. If geography can do without it, and we think it can, then there is no further need for it.

DEATHS.—Mr. John Robertson, a well known citizen of this county, died at his home in the Longtown neighborhood on Friday last. Mr. Robertson had reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. This long life he spent in Fairfield, and he always enjoyed the confidence of his community. He was a man of strict integrity and great industry—qualities which made him successful in life. Mr. Robertson was the father of Ex-Senator Thomas J. Robertson, and of Mr. Jno. E. Robertson of this county.

Mr. James McCully, a well known citizen of Fairfield, died on Friday last. His health had been failing for some time. He was about fifty years of age, and lived in the Water section. He led a very quiet life, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him best—his friends and neighbors.

LOVE-MAKING.—The following amusing conversation is said to have taken place between a young gentleman and his lady-love (we withhold names) a few nights ago on "love rock." They were moonlight promenading, and had just settled the question as to who should be "boss" in that ideal state of conjugal happiness which imagination pictured to their enraptured souls. It was decided (subject of course) that she should be "boss," but that she should be very considerate of his wishes, etc. Suddenly one hero announced himself from his dream of happiness: "No, but I can send for mother, she knows how." "You needn't trouble yourself, dear, I won't be exacting."

TRIAL JUSTICES.—Some trial justices are said to have taken jurisdiction in agricultural matters, which reminds us of the Abbeville trial justice who overruled a decision of the Supreme Court. This gentleman of the judiciary had a question of law to settle before him, and not being satisfied as to the way he should rule, consulted his legal adviser—a young member of the Abbeville bar—who informed him of the ruling of the Supreme Court above referred to, directly to the point. Justice Melver delivered the opinion of the Court. Nothing more was heard of the matter until the next term of the Circuit Court, when the case came on for appeal. The young lawyer learned to his surprise that the law which he had laid down

to his judicial client had not been adopted. Approaching his friend, he inquired: "Didn't I tell you that Judge Melver had decided so-and-so?" "Yes," replied the court from the rural district with some deliberation, "but after thinking the matter over, I came to the conclusion that McKyer (McIver) was in error."

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.—On Thursday morning the attention of pedestrians on the street was attracted to the guard-house by the plaintive cries of a little negro girl whom, it seems, Town Marshal Gilbert had patronizingly taken under his wing. The pious door of the guard-house had just been placed between her and that liberty, the value of which she seems never to have appreciated until she had lost it, and she was manifesting in a child-like manner her displeasure at her new surroundings. A short inquiry elicited the information that she had for some time been in the habit of going around to a number of stores in town falsely representing that her mistress had sent her for ten cents worth of so-and-so, pocketing the booty and walking off with as little compunction of conscience as Bismarck felt when he plundered France in 1870. When the whole story had been made known to us, we could not help reflecting upon her splendid talents for the law, and her qualifications for a Presidential candidate. She is a girl for whom we do not hesitate to predict a future.

THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS VS. THE COUNTY JAIL.—A large number of parties convicted of petty offenses in this county have been confined in jail during the present year; and this suggests to thoughtful minds the idea of utilizing the time which these unfortunate are thus compelled to spend so idly. We are advised that a bill has already been introduced in the Legislature, which provides for this. We can see no reason why such a law should not be beneficial in its practical operation, and certainly no strong objection could be urged against it on the score of theory. It should provide of course with certainty for fair treatment to the convict, and in exchange for this require of him a fair day's work. We believe that such a law will improve the convict. It will assuredly improve the public highways. It will diminish crime, and it will provide a way for the criminal to pay the cost of his conviction, and it will relieve the county of the expense of supporting him. If this thing of petty larceny is to go on, as it has been going on, if the disposition to commit these trifling offenses is to continue rampant, why, then, we say rather than enlarge the jail let us enlarge the convict and give him a spade.

AN ENTERPRISING FELLOW.—A gentleman from Texas speaking to us a few days since said that during the last year he had met numerous parties from this county in that State. He seemed very much impressed with the career of one fellow whose name he could not exactly recall. Coming to us there, as he explained, with better clothes and more of them than any of their Congressmen, he took the first job offered him, which was an engagement to cut black-jack poles at thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred. This recreation, however, he said soon disgusted our countryman, and he made for the railroad. Finding employment on a little narrow gauge line he ran along very smoothly for a few weeks and then tried to run away with the superintendent's best looking daughter. Beaten by the old man's vigilance, he was also lost his position, and repaired next to the camp of the cowboys. After a few months' stay here it was said that some of the boys popped a cap at him for declining a chew of tobacco. He did not feel encouraged by such attentions, and consequently remained but a short time. The last the gentleman heard of him, he was running for the Legislature. All this and more is narrated of a fellow who claims to be from this county. Nobody here could be surprised to hear of the most indomitable energy in connection with a Fairfield man, because it is generally known that he is hard to put down, especially if his digestion should happen to be a little deranged.

THE LIEN LAW.—Messrs. Editors: Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to offer a few thoughts upon the subject of the repeal of the lien law. Now it is said that a majority of the members in the Legislature are pledged to its repeal, and that bills with this result in view have been already introduced in that body. With regard to the question, whether the law is founded on correct principles we have nothing to say. It does not here concern us. The question which we have to propound is, can the country pass through the present crisis without it? This is the question which each member of the General Assembly must answer for himself, and it is a question of grave responsibility. It is an open secret that poverty prevails at present to an alarming extent throughout the State. Crops in many places have been an entire failure, and there are thousands of hard-working and honest men, men with large families, who are absolutely dependent upon the lien system for the means of subsistence for the next ten months to come. What is to become of these in the event of the repeal of the law? This question, we may add, suggests consequences with which the imagination hesitates to deal, but which members voting for repeal must look squarely in the face.

But it is contended that a majority of the members of the Legislature were elected upon the express pledge that they would vote for a repeal of the law, and that they are now in honor bound so to vote. We answer that by saying that these pledges were exacted and made upon the assumed existence of a condition of things which do not now exist. The financial condition of the country, incident to a failure of crops, invests the question of repeal with new and serious complications. Our law-makers, regardless of these pledges, should now proceed solely with regard to the existing conditions of life. They will not find themselves without the highest precedents. Sir Robert Peel was chosen a member of the British Parliament and Prime Minister of England, upon the express understanding that he would defend and uphold the corn laws. But when famine came on in Ireland—a result from the failure of the potato crop—and starvation threatened many of her people, this eminent statesman did not hesitate, amid the indignation of many of his supporters, to go over to the free-traders and repeal these laws which had hitherto closed the ports of his country against the foreign grain markets of the world. His most malignant critics were not a great while in acknowledging the statesmanship of a course which we commend to our statesmen, with the bare suggestion that if the Legislature be guided by the approved maxim, "The greatest good to the greatest number," the lien law will be let severely alone.

"DEMOCRAT" ON THE LIEN LAW.—Messrs. Editors: A gentleman, writing under the nom de plume of "Democrat," in your last issue, opposes the repeal of the lien law. He bases his argument upon the poverty which is alleged to prevail so extensively throughout the country, and there runs throughout his entire paper the implication that the lien law affords a great alleviation of this. This assumption is not here made for the first time. In fact, we have heard many of the bitterest opponents of the law concede as much. Putting the matter as moderately as possible we say it is questionable if this be so. The assumption does not by any means rest upon a demonstration. The certainty of the venerable *pons asinorum* is conspicuously absent, and we insist that the law should not have the benefit of that which an exhaustive discussion may show that it is not entitled to.

But "the greatest happiness to the greatest number," says "Democrat," demands that "the lien law be let severely alone." Again the fellow is simply begging the question. It is just for this reason, to improve the general condition of the country, to put things once more upon the highway to prosperity, that its opponents ask for its repeal. And now where are all those evils which it is claimed will arise upon the repeal of the law? Will the collection of rent be impossible? We think not. Will the crop be exempt from attachment, execution and sale at the suit of the merchant who has advanced supplies for the making of the same? Certainly not. Will it still be liable for the wages of the laborer? No doubt of it. Why, then, it may be fairly asked, if the repeal of the law will accomplish any good at all, should it not be repealed? In the amendment to the Constitution of this State may be found the following: "Provided further, That the yearly products of said homestead shall not be exempt from attachment, levy or sale for the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same." It is settled that the Homestead Act will be confined within the terms of the Constitution. And this being so, we think it will be readily admitted that the repeal of the lien law will leave the tenant of a landlord, merchant and laborer intact, as we have above suggested.

But immediately following the proviso above quoted is this: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly at each regular session to provide for the making of the same by suitable legislation." Now it might be ingeniously argued that the Constitution here imposes upon the Legislature the duty of enacting a lien law. But it will be seen that it is not the provisions of the proviso but of the Section which are required to be enforced by suitable legislation. That makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass a homestead law, there is no doubt, but if the rights of all those for whom this proviso intended protection are adequately protected without a lien law, then where is the obligation to pass such an Act, or if it is useless but not harmless, why keep it on the statute book.

OBITUARY.—DEPARTED THIS life, November 19, 1884, Mrs. HATTIE C. SHELTON, wife of W. J. Shelton and daughter of Major John J. Welch, aged thirty-six years. She had been for some time before her death suffering from dropsy of the heart, of which she died. She bore her sad affliction with becoming Christian patience, and bent her heart and energies to the rearing and care of her children. She connected herself to the Methodist Church at the age of fourteen years, and from that period led a consistent Christian life. She was possessed of a pleasant and kind disposition, being intelligent and enjoying good opportunities in her youthful days. Society well fitted for the best circles in society. These noble points in her character and life drew around her a large number of friends who held her in the highest esteem. She leaves four children, one a little babe. She was a devoted wife, a kind and loving mother, and the sunshine of her Christian character and life made home happy.

Her highest ambition appeared to be to lead an exemplary Christian life and to shed its effluence in the pathway of her devoted husband and loving children, thus leaving forth the beauty of the religion of Him in whom she put her trust. She was aware of the near approach of death, but met it without any alarm and calmly passed away. A large number of her relatives and friends attended her burial, mingling their tears and sympathies with the afflicted husband and children in this sad visitation of his Providence.

FRIEND.

WANTED.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!!

I will pay (15c) fifteen cents cash per Bushel for 10,000 Bushels SOUND DRY COTTON SEED, delivered to me at my place before the first of next November. Will exchange Cotton Seed Meal for Cotton Seed.

Sept 19/3m

J. B. CROSBY, Shelton, S. C.

NEWS AGENCY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for all Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines at Publishers' prices. Information on application. Dec'10/1t

DUBOIS EGGLESTON.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A SMALL LOT OF

FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for Christmas and New Year.

—ALSO—

FINE PERFUMERY,

FANCY PAPETERIES, Etc.

For sale at the Drug Store of

W. E. AIKEN.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

IN

CHARLESTON, S. C.

IMMENSE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

BONFIRES.

Invitations have been sent to

CLEVELAND, HENDRICKS, BAYARD,

CARLISLE, HAMPTON, BUTLER.

The General Assembly of the State has been invited to be present in a body.

FIREWORKS.

THE CITY TO BE ILLUMINATED.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Thousands of Visitors are expected to be present from all the neighboring States. Railroad Rates reduced to the lowest point. Dec'10/1t

NEW ARRIVAL

—OF—

HOLIDAY

GOODS!

RAISINS, CURRANTS AND CITRON,

Mince Meat and Plum Pudding, Cheese

and Macaroni, very Fat and Choice Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Rice, Grist and

Fine Flour, with a good many other goods,

which will be sold cheap.

GIVE ME A CALL

S. S. WOLFE.

OF THE LAWS OF DEATH.

The man who outlines his case below is a considerably advanced in life, and is noted for his sterling integrity. His office is Yatesville, Union county, Ga. The following is

MR. JOHN PEARSON'S STATEMENT.

In the spring of 1882 I was attacked with a very bad cough, which continued to grow worse until fall, when I got so weak that I could neither eat nor sleep, and in a few weeks I was reduced to a living skeleton. A attending physician told me that he thought one of my lungs was entirely gone. He promised me that he would write to the manufacturers and tell them of the wonderful cure it made in my case.

Statement of Mr. Benj. F. Hearned.

Early in November, 1881, while sewing on the machine, my wife was taken with a severe pain in her side, which was soon followed by hemorrhages from her lungs and a severe cough. Fever commenced, and she could neither eat nor sleep, and in a few weeks she was reduced to a living skeleton. A attending physician told me that he thought one of my lungs was entirely gone. He promised me that he would write to the manufacturers and tell them of the wonderful cure it made in my case.

W. E. AIKEN.

SALES AGENT,

Winnsboro, S. C.

GROCERIES AT COST

TO CLOSE OUT.

I HAVE determined to close out all my Groceries, and will, till all are sold, put them at cost for

CASH ONLY.

Sugars, Coffees, Teas,

Canned Peaches, Apples, Pineapples,

Grated Pineapple, Preserves,

Tomatoes, Corn, Okra and Tomatoes,

Peas, Gelatines,

Roast Beef, Corned Beef,

English Brawn (nicer),

GH Edge Cheese.

Nov 28/3m

WINNSBORO HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEAS-

ure in informing the people of Fairfield County and the traveling public that he has taken charge of the WINNSBORO HOTEL, and is now prepared to receive both permanent and transient boarders.

The building has just been repainted and put in first-rate condition throughout. The table will be supplied with the best that the local and neighboring markets afford, and no pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

A Sample Room is provided, conveniently arranged for the use of Commercial Travelers.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. F. GOODING, Proprietor.

Sept 6/1t

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE BEFORE the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1885,

at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following lands, to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land, lying, being and situate in the County of Fairfield, in the State of South Carolina, on waters of Jackson's Creek, waters of Little River, containing

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of John W. Stitt, of John A. Robertson, of the Estate of Levi Bolic, deceased, of R. J. Gladney and others.

Also, the House Tract, adjoining thereto and containing

SIXTEEN ACRES,

being one body of land containing in all three hundred and fifty acres.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale; the purchaser to give his bond for the credit portion, secured by a mortgage of the premises, and to pay for all necessary papers.

Any parties who may desire to purchase at private sale, before the day of the above mentioned, can apply to Col. Jas. H. Blom, Attorney, at Winnsboro, S. C.

JAS. L. MARTIN.

Dec'10/1t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CHARLES E. THOMAS, as Administrator of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of ELIZA E. FORD, Deceased, Plaintiff, against John A. Rains, Nancy Rains, James Rains, Wesley Rains, Jane Rains, William Rains, Henry Rains, Maggie Wootan, James Robinson, Jane Hallcock, Emma Perry, Mattie Seigler, Ellen Price, Maggie Bean and Emma Rains, Defendants. Copy Summons for Relief. Complaint not served.

TO THE DEFENDANTS: YOU ARE HEREBY summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at their office, No. 1, Bank Range, Winnsboro, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 25 March, A. D. 1884.

GAILLARD & REYNOLDS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TO THE DEFENDANT JAMES ROBINSON: Take notice that the Summons in the above-stated action (of which the foregoing is a copy) together with the Complaint herein, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Fairfield, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1884.

GAILLARD & REYNOLDS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Nov 28/3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

COURT OF PROBATE.

Francis C. Yongue, Plaintiff, against Charles B. Yongue and Thomas W. Wilkes, Defendants.—Copy Summons.—For Relief.—Complaint not served.

TO THE DEFENDANTS ABOVE-NAMED: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, which, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1884, was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at their office, No. 3, Law Range, Winnsboro, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the thirteenth day of October, 1884.

J. C. DOUGLASS,

Judge of Probate.

McDONALD & DOUGLASS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take notice that the Complaint in this action, together with the Summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate for Fairfield County, in the State of South Carolina, on the 13